

57931 to 57936.—Continued.

57934. *POECILANTHE PARVIFLORA* Benth. Fabaceae.

The *lapachillo*, as it is called in its native home on the Uruguay River, is a tree of great beauty, with its finely divided leaves and small but dense clusters of pink flowers. The heartwood is dark brown, very hard, heavy, and durable. (Adapted from *Journal of the Linnean Society*, vol. 4, suppl., p. 82, and Lillo, *Contribucion al Conocimiento de los Arboles de la Argentina*, p. 107.)

57935. *POMADERIS APETALA* Labill. Rhamnaceae.

A tree occasionally 60 feet in height, but usually smaller; native to southeastern Australia. The foliage is eaten readily by stock, often in preference to their customary feed. (Adapted from Mueller, *Select Extra-Tropical Plants*, p. 416.)

For previous introduction, see S. P. I. No. 48684.

57936. *PROSOPIS NANDUBEY* Lorentz. Mimosaeeae.

A tree of moderate height which is common in the mountainous regions of Uruguay. The numerous small yellowish flowers appear in the spring, and the sickle-shaped pods inclose a pulp of acid flavor. Because of its great durability the wood is prized for industrial purposes. (Adapted from Arechavaleta, *Flora Uruguayana*, vol. 1, p. 419.)

For previous introduction, see S. P. I. No. 48685.

57937 and 57938. MALUS SYLVESTRIS
Mill. (*Pyrus malus* L.). Malaceae.
Apple.

From Melbourne, Victoria, Australia. Presented by C. F. Cole, orchard supervisor, Department of Agriculture. Received September 6, 1923.

"*King Cole*. Fruit medium sized, roundish, inclined to oblate, pretty uniform in shape and size. Stem short, slender. Cavity rather deep, acute, symmetrical. Calyx small. A beautiful apple, highly colored and with a fine aroma. The apple gives evidence of being a good keeper and a good shipper. A specimen of this fruit forwarded by Mr. Cole in April reached us in good condition six weeks later although packed in an ordinary small wooden box. Other specimens forwarded July 13, 1923, reached us August 21 in excellent condition. If this variety proves resistant to woolly aphis, as claimed, it will prove a valuable acquisition to our apple collections." (*L. T. Galloway*.)

"This is a chance seedling supposed to be a cross between *Jonathan* and *Dutch Mignone*. The original seedling is still standing upon the property of R. G. Cole, orchardist, Lang Lang, Victoria, where the seed germinated. The producer first exhibited this apple at the fruit carnival held in the Exhibition Buildings, Melbourne, in 1912, and won the silver medal for a Victoria-raised seedling. The seedling was registered with the Royal Horticultural Society of Victoria under the name *R. G. Cole's Champion*. The writer submitted it under the name of *Cole's Champion* to the committee of the Australia Pomological Society, but owing likely to confusion the word *Champion* has been dropped and *Cole* accepted as the future name of this apple.

"The tree is very productive and a strong upright grower. The wood is dark, becoming reddish with age and lightly speckled with grey dots; the buds are moderately prominent; the foliage is medium sized and dark green. During the 1920 fruit season 22 cases of salable fruit were gathered from the original seedling tree. The flowers are not bold and are medium sized. The blossoming period is from the 12th to the 26th of October in Victoria.

"The apple, which has been tested under cool storage conditions, is a handsome dessert type of medium size, roundish conical, or tapering to the eye; the skin is thin and smooth; the ground clear pale yellow, splashed with lively red narrow broken stripes. The whole of the exposed surface is a light red, becoming deeper in color where exposed to the sun. The flesh is firm, white, crisp, juicy, sweet,

with a slightly perfumed aromatic flavor; the core is compact, the stalk thin and averaging three-quarters of an inch in length, inserted in a deep, rather fairly regular cavity. The calyx is small and closed; the segments pointed, slightly recurved, and set in a deep, rather narrow and corrugated basin. Its season in Victoria is April to September. It has been proved to be a very good keeper in cool storage and while stored it emits a strong aroma. It could be gathered in some districts about the middle of March. This variety is being largely planted, and it promises to become one of the best late apples introduced." (*Journal of the Department of Agriculture, Victoria*, p. 492.)

57937. Trees. Budded on *Northern Spy*.

57938. Budwood.

57939. TRIFOLIUM PRATENSE L. Fabaceae.
Red clover.

From Ayr, Scotland. Seeds presented by McGill & Smith. Received September 8, 1923.

"A very hardy and permanent strain of wild red clover with which we are experimenting. It grows slightly the first year and by the third year produces quite a lot of foliage." (*McGill*.)

Introduced for department agronomists.

57940. NYPA FRUTICANS Wurm. b. Phœnicaceae.
Nipa palm.

From Lamac, Philippine Islands. Seeds presented by H. H. Boyle, of the Columbian Rope Co., Manila, through the Bureau of Agriculture, Manila. Received September 6, 1923.

From an economic standpoint this palm is one of the most important in the Philippines. It occurs along tidal streams throughout the archipelago and thrives only in brackish swamps. The "nipa," as it is called, has a stout, creeping, underground stem, and the pinnate leaves, which are in erect clusters, are 7 meters (23 feet) or more in length. The flat fruits, 5 inches long, 4 inches wide, and 2 inches thick, are crowded in a large, round head which is borne on a special, erect stalk. The juice obtained by cutting this stalk just below the fruiting head is a very promising source of sugar and alcohol. Probably 85 per cent of the 3,000,000 gallons of proof alcohol produced annually in the Philippines comes from the "nipa" palm. The leaves of this palm are extensively used for thatching and for making baskets and mats, and the immature seeds are boiled in sugar to form a confection. The tree is also a pleasing ornamental. (Adapted from Brown and Merrill, *Philippine Palms and Palm Products*, p. 98.)

57941 and 57942.

From Barberton, Transvaal. Seeds presented by George Thornecroft. Received September 8, 1923. Quoted notes by Mr. Thornecroft.

57941. *NATHUSIA* sp. (*Schrebera* sp.) Oleaceae.

"A tree about 20 feet high with sweet-scented flowers resembling those of the jasmine."

57942. *WATSONIA FLAVIDA* Bolus. Iridaceae.

"This is very closely allied to the gladiolus, but the flowers are smaller and creamy white. It grows on stony hills in this region at an altitude of 4,000 feet."

57943. HEVEA BRASILIENSIS (H. B. K.) Muell. Arg. Euphorbiaceae.

From Dominica, British West Indies. Seeds presented by the Botanic Garden. Received September 13, 1923.

"The Para rubber tree (*Hevea brasiliensis*), native to Brazil and now extensively cultivated in the East Indies, has always ranked as the principal and most important rubber-producing tree of the world